

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

The following letter from Daniel Webster to the great Union Meeting in New York City, was read aloud before the assembly:

"FRANKLIN, (N. H.) October 28, 1850.
GENTLEMEN: Nothing in the world but regard for the state of my health prevents me from accepting of your invitation, and assuring you of my presence on the 1st of November at the Union Meeting in New York City. I rejoice to know that such a meeting is called; I rejoice to know that it will be attended by thousands of intelligent men, lovers of their country, party men doubtless, but subject also to no party, and who will not suffer either party slave or party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of love and attachment to the constitution of our country. The voice of such a meeting will be heard and respected; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will check the progress of mad fanaticism; it will tell men who are honest, but who have been strangely misled, to their duty; and it will give confidence and courage to the faithful friends of Union throughout the land.

When the commercial interests of the great metropolis of the country speak, with united hearts and voices, expressing its conviction of the presence of the great danger, and its determined purpose to meet that danger, to combat with it and overcome it, the example is likely to rouse good men everywhere; and when the country shall be roused, the country will be safe.

Concurred, gentlemen, in all the political principles contained in the resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me; and I stand pledged to support those principles, publicly and privately, now and always, to the full extent of my influence, and by the exertion of every faculty which I possess. The eminent men whom you mention, and with whose names you have done me the honor to associate mine, are well worthy of the praise which you bestow on them. I shall not forget, and I trust the country will never forget, the patriotism, the manliness, the courage manifested by them in an hour of difficulty and of peril. The peace measures of the last session are: the Territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah, the act for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the fugitive slave law. This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate, and which of course I should have supported if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress and of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. I have heard no man whose opinion is worth regarding deny its constitutionality, and those who counsel violent resistance to it are on behalf of a large portion of the people of the United States. It remains to be seen how far the deluded and deluders will go on this career of faction, folly, and crime.

There were honest and well meaning members of Congress who did not see their way clear to support these great and leading measures of the last session. You are quite right in saying that the motives of these gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted; and they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon us all, and no man is at liberty to oppose them.

No man is at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law, in a matter which respects the rights of others, and the obligations, civil, social, and political, due to others from him. Such a pretence supposes the foundation of all government and of itself, a perfect absurdity; and while all are bound to obey the laws, the wise and well-disposed citizens will forbear from regaining past agitation, and rekindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy.

If we could continue one people, we must acquiesce in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed; and he who does not mean to do that means to disturb the public peace, and do what he can to overturn the Government.

Gentlemen, I am led to the adoption of your last resolution in an especial and emphatic manner, by every feeling of my understanding, and I embrace it with full purpose of heart and mind. Its sentiment is my sentiment. With you, I declare that I range myself under the banner of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union."

Gentlemen, I am here to reiterate my health, enfeebled as it has been by ten months of excessive labor and indigestible anxiety. The air of these my native hills renews my strength and my spirits. I feel its invigorating influence while I am writing these few lines; and I shall return shortly to my post to discharge its duties as well as I can, and resolved in all events, that so far as depends upon me, our Union shall pass through this fiery trial without the smell of smoke upon its garments.

I am, gentlemen, with very sincere regard,
Your obliged fellow-citizen, and obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. F. S. LATHROP, GEORGE HALLOCK, CHAS. G. CARLETON, P. S. DUNN, Committee, New York.

It must be cause of regret among Southern men generally, without respect to party, that this letter from the "great expounder" should have been marred by the manner in which allusion is made in it to the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Webster says: "This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate, and which, of course, I should have supported if I had remained in the Senate." Mr. Webster would, in all probability, have voted for the present law, if he had remained in the Senate; but it is known, and he alludes to the fact, that shortly before he left that body he had laid upon its table a bill of his own on the subject, prepared during the month of February, 1850. That bill gave to escaped slaves, in so many words, trial by jury in the free States! And that is the bill which Mr. Webster says he would have supported, if he had remained in the Senate. This fact is but another evidence of the strength of the anti-slavery and aggressive feeling of the North.

Mr. Webster, it seems to us, might have omitted all allusion to this bill of his; and we cannot see that there was any reason why he should have pursued a different course.

UNION MEETING AT THE NORTH.

It is stated that a call for a Union Meeting, similar to that held in New York City, is circulating in Philadelphia. It is expected to be held soon, and will speak in thunder-tones the sentiments of Philadelphia against the fanatics and their accursed leaders.

A large Union Meeting was also called at Geneva, New York, on Saturday last. Senator Dickinson and others were expected to address it. The destiny of the Union is now in the hands of the Northern people. They may save or destroy it. Their decision must be rendered soon. Fanaticism, like time and tide, "waits for no man."

The Turkish Ambassador, Amin Bey, has been receiving the hospitalities of the citizens of Massachusetts during the last few weeks and examining the various factories at Lowell, the celebrated Quincy granite quarries, the hospitals, prisons, poor-houses, and all other institutions of note, and has expressed himself highly delighted with the admirable management of all. He spent three days at the hospital, mansion of the Hon. Daniel Webster, at Marshfield.

The Charleston Mercury states that a quantity of castor oil, manufactured from seed grown in the vicinity of that city, has been shipped to Baltimore. The article, which is represented as being of a superior quality, was prepared by Mr. C. Ails, who has gone extensively into the business. The seed from which the shipment under notice was made yielded thirty bushels to the acre, and sold at two dollars per bushel. The Mercury thinks that quite a lucrative business, both to the planter and manufacturer, will spring up in this new article of export.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, says the Elizabeth City Pioneer, that the Democracy of Gates have tendered for Gov. Reid the compliment of a public dinner for his "perseverance, energy and untiring devotion to the great principles" of the Democratic party, and which contributed so much to the brilliant victory achieved by that party in August last. Gov. R., though compelled to decline the honor, replied in a handsome letter, which breathes the true spirit.

GATESVILLE, (N. C.) Sept. 6, 1850.

Dear Sir:—The recent political battle so gloriously achieved by the Democratic Republican party of the old "North State" in the election of their nominee for Governor, and a handsome majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, calls forth our warmest praise to those who, amid impending storms and tempests and surrounded by a destructive enemy, bore the toll, labor and fatigue of the day. And as your perseverance, energy, and untiring devotion to the great principles long and zealously contended for by the Democratic Republican party, assisted greatly in producing the victory above mentioned, we offer you our sincere thanks for the noble stand you occupied in favor of Free Suffrage; your able and satisfactory vindication of the justice and equality of the principle being conceded by patriots and philanthropists to be in union with the spirit of the times and the genius of our institutions.

A large portion of the people of this county, being desirous of manifesting their respect for you and their joy and pride at your election to the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of our State, have appealed to us to inform you of their wish to tender you a public dinner, to be given at Gatesville, in October next, on such a day as may suit your convenience, which we hope you will designate in your reply.

It will be convenient for you to visit us and partake of the hospitality of our county, thus tendered to you, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves

Your friends,
And obedient servants,
W. Stallings, Ro. H. Ballard,
G. G. Gilling, Wm. G. Daughtry,
Jno. Willey, Wm. W. Cowper,
C. E. Ballard, Thos. G. Vaughan,
J. C. Willey, Jas. K. Costin,
Wm. W. Hall, R. H. McIntosh,
Wm. H. Cherry, Ro. B. Parker,
Thos. P. Cherry, Sam'l J. Lowther.
To Hon. DAVID S. REID, Wentworth, North Carolina.

REIDSVILLE, (N. C.) Oct. 5, 1850.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 6th ultimo, inviting me on behalf of a large portion of the people of Gates county to partake of a public dinner, at such time during the present month as may suit your convenience, was mis-stated, and did not reach me till today.

My arrangements are such that I have been under the necessity to decline similar invitations from my friends in other portions of the State, and for the same reason I am reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure of partaking of the hospitality tendered by my fellow-citizens of Gates. My regret on this account is enhanced, from the fact that the names to your letter call to mind scenes and associations of "by gone days" upon which my memory delights to linger. I trust, however, that on some other occasion I may have the pleasure of meeting my friends in your country.

It is to the purity and patriotism of the people we are indebted for the late political triumph. For the part I have acted I have the satisfaction to know that I was prompted by considerations of public duty; and for the repeated marks of confidence and consideration bestowed upon me by my fellow-citizens throughout the State, I feel most profoundly grateful.

Identified, as I am, with North Carolina, and honored by her as I have been, I can but feel the deep interest in her progress and destiny; that she may pursue such a course of policy as may advance the welfare and happiness of the people, is my most ardent desire. With my best wishes,
I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID S. REID.

To Messrs. W. Stallings, and others.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The papers, North and South, are filled with the momentous bearings of this question. It seems to swallow up all other considerations—for upon its preservation, we candidly believe, depends the existence of the Union. The extreme Eastern horizon is dark enough. Indeed, we should not be surprised to hear the human blood crimson the streets of Boston. The villainous, detestable fanatics seem bent on bringing down upon their lawless heads, the indignation of an insulted people, the strong arm of the civil and the military power itself. If the President and the Federal officers do their duty, this law will be executed, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity." Threatening as that view may be, we are pleased to see a few brighter streaks in other parts of the horizon. The glorious Union meeting in New York, with its tens of thousands of patriotic spirits clustered around the country's altar, speaks out thunder-tones of rebuke to miserable fanatics. We trust that the patriotic strain will be caught up and run like fire over the whole North, blasting the traitors, and lighting up the torches of the Constitution and the Union. If this meeting falls dead, the Union itself will be gone forever.

A REVERSE OF FORTUNE. The Milwaukee Advertiser, furnishes a remarkable instance of the changes which sometimes occur in a man's lifetime. Congress, at its late session created a new office in the Attorney General's bureau—that of "Copying Clerk," with a salary of \$2000, which has been given by Crittenden to Ex-Chancellor George M. Bibb, formerly a Senator of the U. S. from Kentucky, and for a short time Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler.

How strange are the vicissitudes of life and the vagaries of fortune! Mr. Crittenden was a law student in the office of Judge Bibb, at a time when he had acquired high professional and political distinction. Judge Bibb now, having served with eminent credit in many of the highest offices of the state and nation, at an age, if we are not mistaken, above four score, finds himself in the humble office of clerk to his former pupil.

GETTING INSURED. The Troy Post relates a "good joke" of Jacob Barker, the Quaker, who, hearing the loss of one of his vessels which he had omitted to get insured, wrote to a broker, with whom he had spoken on the subject, as follows:

"Dear friend: If the vessel I have just insured has been lost, please to let me know, as I have heard from the vessel."

The broker, in fact had not filled up the policy, but presuming from the tenor of Jacob's note, that the vessel was safe, and tempted by what seemed a good chance to clutch his percentage without risk, he filled it up forthwith and sent it to Jacob, with the assurance that it had been made ready for him on Saturday. On Monday morning, the first thing that met his eyes on opening his newspaper, was the loss of Jacob's vessel, which he had so wickedly insured on Sunday. Then also he discovered the cunning ambiguity of Jacob's note, "he had heard from the vessel!"

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER. A friend presented us a day or two since with a curiosity in the shape of a flower which we think is one of the greatest wonders of the floral kingdom we have ever seen. It is about the size of a walnut, perfectly white, with five leaves, resembling very much indeed the wax plant. Upon the blooming of the flower, in the cup formed by its leaves is the exact image of a man, lying upon his back, with its wings plainly to be seen, and a small leaf, and the eyes are perfect at maturity, forms the outspread tail. This leaf can be raised or shut down by the fingers without breaking or apparently injuring it—until the flower reaches its full bloom when it drops off. We regret our inability to give a technical description of this curiosity at this time, but hope to do so shortly, as one has been promised us by a person every way qualified to write it. Panama Star.

SEVERE SNOW-STORM. On Sunday week last the snow at Utica and Batavia, New York, was about a foot deep. The railroad cars were detained by the storm.

A Public Dinner has been tendered to and accepted by Hon. William S. Ashe, by the citizens of Wilmington.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 5th, 1850.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun (Ion) states that President Fillmore has issued orders for the immediate concentration of troops at Boston, for the purpose, if necessary, of sustaining and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law.

NEW YORK, November 4th, 1850.

THE MARKETS. Cotton quiet. Sales of 300 bales of Fair and old at 14 1/2 cents. Rice quiet at 32. Flour, grain, and other things unchanged.

[From our Northern Exchanges, by Telegraph.]

Boston, October 31.

BANK ROBBERY. The Village Bank of Danvers, Massachusetts, was broken into last night. The watchman fired upon the burglars and shot one of them dead, who proved to be John C. Page, brother-in-law of the cashier of the bank. Page's father resided next door to the bank, and on hearing the report, ran out to assist the cause, and was first arrested by the season's evil-laden and fatal consequences by stumbling over his dead body. The watchman's name was Aaron Bateman. The three companions of deceased were supposed to be regular rogues, who had led him on. The fact of the directors having had some intimation of a premeditated robbery, led to the placing a watchman on guard unknown to any but themselves.

Boston, October 30, 1850.

SEARCH FOR SLAVEOWNERS. Theodore Parker and other members of the committee of safety went through some of the rooms of the United States Hotel, in search of persons supposed to be in pursuit of slaves. They were soon told, however by the proprietor, that such conduct would not be allowed in the House, and were very politely invited to suspend operations and attend to their own business. They left in a few minutes.

George Thompson, the abolitionist lecturer, who created so much excitement here in 1835, has arrived in the Steamer Canada.

The fanatics are to give him a grand reception at Faneuil Hall.

Boston, Oct. 31.

A constable proceeded to the United States Hotel this forenoon armed with a warrant for the arrest of Hughes and Knight, on a criminal charge of attempting to kidnap Crafts and his wife, with orders to take him before the police court. The keeper of the hotel assured the officer that they left for home yesterday afternoon.

CINCINNATI, October 30.

THE COTTON CROP. The weather was a severe frost at Natchez on Friday night, destroying the Cotton crop and doing material injury to vegetation generally. The ground in the vicinity of Natchez, under the hill, continued to give way, and it was supposed that three houses above the steamboat landing would be carried away during the night.

The weather here is clear and frosty.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Hughes and Knight, the persons who created so much excitement at Boston, by attempting to recapture fugitive slaves, passed through here today, on their way to New York. They left without their slaves.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.

A large meeting has been held here, to express its disapprobation of the Fugitive Slave Law. A number of speeches, condemning it in the strongest terms, and pronouncing it unconstitutional, were made, and resolutions adopted to that effect.

MONTREAL, October 31—P. M.

It is estimated that not less than one thousand fugitive slaves have arrived in Canada since the commencement of the agitation. The sympathy shown them formerly has nearly died away. Most of them are suffering for the necessities of life.

THE FLYING MACHINE. Captain Taggart's machine went up yesterday from the Thatched Cottage in Jersey City, but the Captain did not go with it. Owing to some mismanagement in starting, the machine took a wrong course, and was soured in the canal, from which it was extricated with some difficulty. While drawing it back to the place of starting the rope broke, and the balloon darted off into space, leaving its owner behind. It passed over the city, changing its direction several times, the wheels turning in the air, which led to the general belief that the aeronaut was with it and directing its course. Capt. Taggart will immediately commence the building of another apparatus.

N. Y. Tribune, 31st ult.

A MAMMOTH SHIP. One of the most enterprising ship-owning firms in New York, Messrs. Griswold, have just entered into contract for the construction of an immense clipper ship, two hundred and thirty feet in length, with forty-two breadth of beam, and twenty-five and half feet depth of hold. She is to be completed in about six months, and will run from New York to Canton, via California, and thence home, completing the circuit of the globe with each trip. She will measure nearly six hundred tons.

FAMILY OF PATRICK HENRY. The distinguished Virginian orator, Patrick Henry, had five sisters. Jane Meredith, Anne Christian, Lucy Wood, Susan Madison and Beity Russell. The last mentioned lady was the grandmother of the Hon. W. C. Preston, President of the South Carolina College.

William Henry was his only full brother. Patrick Henry's mother was Sarah Winston. His father was John Henry of Aberdeen, Scotland. John Henry's mother was Jane Robertson, sister to Dr. William Robertson, the Historian.

BENTON'S CHANCES FOR THE PRESIDENCY. A correspondent of the St. Louis Union has deluded himself with the idea that Col. Benton will receive 150 of 295 electoral votes. He claims for the Colonel, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and the slave States of Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, and several other States. The writer must be a person of sanguine temperament and considerable imagination.

OLD HICKORY. In the difficulty with France, the French Ambassador at Washington, hoping to frighten General Jackson, asked of him, when he demanded his passports, "What shall I tell the King of the French, Monsieur President?"

"Tell your master, the King, that Andrew Jackson says he must have no more of John A. Arnett, or Miss Emily Messer. Also, the 15th ult., Mr. Thos. Williams to Miss Ann Eliza Chapman."

Telegraphic Despatch, from the mayor of Columbus, Mississippi, October 30:

"Killing frost last night."

"E. Assort."

A friend of ours bought, yesterday, fifty thousand dollars' worth of cotton on the strength of the above intimation, which was telegraphed to Halifax, yesterday afternoon, in time to go out by the steamer.

N. Y. Mirror, 31st ult.

The Boston Journal, notes a rumor that Col. Bliss is engaged in preparing a history of the campaigns of Gen. Taylor, all of which he witnessed, and most of which he was consulted about. Such a work would be a most valuable addition to our standard literature.

BRAZIL, according to recent accounts, has again been going through the motion of abolishing the slave trade. This the Brazilians have been pretending to do for some years, but some how, or some how else, a cargo of slaves always brings a good price there.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. We see it stated that Miss Catherine Lawrence, second daughter of Abbot Lawrence, American Minister at the Court of St. James, is about to be married to the Marquis of Grafton, the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland.

Gen. Cass is a life member of the American Foreign Bible Society, having been appointed through the instrumentality of the Baptist Convention in Michigan.

Since the first of January, 1849, 1383 vessels have sailed from the Atlantic ports for California. Of these, 196 sailed from Baltimore.

American Peaches taken to Havana in ice, from Boston, sold for 12 1/2 cents apiece.

Corporation Proceedings.

RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1850.

This evening the Intendant and Commissioners met in regular session to attend to applications. Present, Wm. D. Hayward, Int., Jas. F. Primmer, Esq., S. Burns, E. B. Freeman and S. W. Whiting Commissioners.

On recommendation of Wm. Thompson and W. W. Holden, Tax Assessors, the valuation of W. Andrew's house was reduced \$200.

The following Report was received from Mr. Hayes: To the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh: The undersigned makes the following Report as Watchmaster of the City of Raleigh:

There have been during the quarter ending the first Friday in October, 147 loads of Precipend weighed, amounting to \$26 05
Half the amount aforesaid is due the city, 13 02 1/2
Respectfully submitted,
H. B. HAYES, W. M.

On motion, W. W. Holden's account of \$20 50, for Printing, was allowed.

On motion of Mr. Fentress, the tax on Circus Companies was reduced from \$25 to \$15.

The Intendant laid before the Board the following petitions for license to retail spirituous liquors:

The petition of Calvin B. Davis, recommended by Eli Fentress, J. M. Mangum, Esq., S. Burns, Wm. D. Hayward, Int., Jas. F. Primmer, Esq., S. Burns, E. B. Freeman and S. W. Whiting Commissioners. Rejected.

The petition of Terrell Gill, recommended by James M. Mangum, M. Thompson, Richard Smith, Willis S. Thompson, L. A. Rand, N. G. Rand, Willie Pope, W. H. Putney. Rejected.

The petition of Henry Castleberry, recommended by W. J. Clements, W. H. Tucker, A. B. Stith, Richard Smith. Rejected.

The petition of Jordan Womble, recommended by J. G. M. Bufile and Willis Scott. Rejected.

The petition of Alex. J. Lawrence, recommended by Geo. W. Hayward, S. W. Rogers, Henry Kimm. Passed.

The petition of Lynn Adams, recommended by W. H. High, and James T. Marriott. Rejected.

The petition of R. P. Rogers, recommended by R. W. Hayward, H. D. Coley, C. B. Root, W. H. H. Tucker, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Scott, Geo. W. Hayward, S. H. Rogers, Chas. C. Raboteau, Perrin Buebe. Rejected.

On the petitions of Messrs. Womble, Adams, and Pepper, the vote was as follows: Ayes, Messrs. Freeman, Fentress, and Whiting; Nays, Messrs. Smith, Burns and Primmer. The Intendant not being allowed to vote.

Mr. Freeman moved that the Intendant be allowed to give the casting vote. Lost, by the following vote: Ayes, Freeman, Whiting and Fentress; Nays, Smith, Burns and Primmer.

Mr. Freeman moved to reconsider the vote on the petitions of Messrs. Gill, Davidson, Castleberry. Lost.

On motion, Mr. Whiting was appointed to draft a bill to amend the City Charter.

On motion of Mr. Freeman the old Guard was retained. On motion of Mr. Fentress the Board adjourned.

B. B. SMITH, Clerk.

TIE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 2. Bacon 9 cents, and scarce; Cotton going at 12 to 12 1/2 cents, in demand; and 65 to 70 cents; flour \$6 25 to \$6 75; lard 9 cents; whiskey 35 to 40 cents; manufactured tobacco 16 to 20 cents per pound. Trade brisk and fair.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2. The Cotton Market without change, with a good demand and full prices. Sales of 1700 bales at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 1. Sales of 8500 bales of Cotton this day, at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents. Market steady.

PETERSBURG, November 1. Tobacco selling at from \$8 50 to \$20, according to quality, with an active market; cotton, prime quality, 13 cents; wheat from \$1 to \$1 10 cents; corn 62 cents; bacon, hog continues plenty, 7 to 14 cents; flour, \$4 75 to \$5 50.

WILMINGTON, October 31. Cotton continues plenty, and sales dull at from 7 to 7 1/2 cents; corn 68 to 75 cents per bushel; flour, Northern, \$6 50 to \$8; time 75 cents per sack; molasses 21 to 22 cents, and light stock. Ground peas ("goobers") arriving freely, and quick sales at from \$1 12 1/2 to \$1 30 per bushel. The Journal says of Naval Stores: Sales of Turpentine for the week ending to-day, have reached about 2272 bbls, mostly at a decline of 10 cents per bbl, for the week ending to-day, a decline of 15c. per bbl. To-day there seems to be rather more animation with buyers, and we hear of a small sale at \$2 20 per bbl. for soft, and \$1 20 for the hard article. This however was for a choice lot, per barrel. We quote for sales during the week, soft 2 10, 2 15 to \$2 20, and hard at 2 20, a \$1 25, and correct our figures to tally with last sales, soft 2 15 to \$2 20, and hard at \$1 25, closing at \$1 20 for soft, and \$1 25 for hard. Rain.—Sales light. 90 to 95 cents per bbl. for No. 3—\$1 is asked, but no sales at this price. Spirits Turpentine.—We learn that a small sale of this article (country made) has been effected at 25c. per gallon; 25 1/2 since offered and 26 asked—no sales. Tur arrives very slowly. Last sales at \$1 50 per bbl.

At this residence in Edgecombe, on Monday the 28th ult., Col. Harman Ward. In the morning he was well, and before mid-day a corpse, verifying the solemn adage, "In the midst of life, we are in death."

In Pittsborough, on 27th ult., Edward, youngest son of the Hon. Abram Rencher, aged 7 months.

We are requested to announce Mr. Patrick McGowan as a candidate for re-election to the office of Doorkeeper to the Senate of the ensuing Legislature.

November 5, 1850. 2—t.

Young Ladies' Institute.

THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina, A YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, a Model School, of the highest grade. The success of this system in Edgeworth during five years, is known to most competent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina. It is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young Ladies, at such moderate expense to the pupils. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to applicants.

November 1, 1850. 2—t.

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a MUSIC STORE, where will always be found a complete assortment of Sheet Music, and Musical Instruments, and all of which will be selected by himself.

The Piano will be from the best Manufacturers in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—ly.

The "Bug" also at Home Again!

I HAVE just returned the second time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which was cut by myself, and made up under my own inspection; and I promise there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be veridant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs v. Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay \$250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—but are Tailors ourselves—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here, else where that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everybody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say CLOTHING is equal to any ever offered for sale in North Carolina; and we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing cheaper than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from \$6 to \$20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, \$8 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from \$7 to \$12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from \$4 to \$25—VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from \$1 to \$5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are in North Carolina. We are permanently located here, and it is well as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods as at small a price, we will not ask your patronage. Call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1,
R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850
Register copy.

See R. R. R.!

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly. We can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pants, and vest,) at from \$35 to \$44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send to the State for cheap clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—t.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

soldiers' Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still makes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the most faithfulness and despatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be post paid.

The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to widows of soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary war, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere